The Times (31) Bispatch DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY,

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TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1909.

ond. High water re-

ertising value to a city, bringing its ame daily before the thousands of

their window-view of one of Rich. charged battalion, and there fored with

interested citizens or the many disinterested citizens. Even individual reluctance to put any public building in fore so plain a mandate from the ma. afferded a saner point of view.

Aldermen in favor are required to in case of absentees-can kill the men few of whom, perhaps, are widely known in the public life of Richnd, might defeat the almost unani mous will of the city. Should such a misfortune occur, as we sincerely to say that the opponents of our pres- miration. ent system of city government will

were in the nature of experts, tary student with practical knowledge and clear-cut views as to this .55 has a large following back home; or 25 "right" part of the country; or be-cause he did the handsome thing by reason why, except that he is, by

qualified for his particular post. And we do not stop there. It takes well enough acquainted with the particular details of his work to be a built. Five months ago the enginee capable officer. About this time he of the Bridge Commission stated that usually resigns or is retired. If he the patchwork repairs of last summer does neither, he is apt to be "pro- could not be counted on for a year's moted." The cheerful way in which a Secretary of Commerce and Labor steps over to head the State De- Richmond is not unnaturally reluctant offered to erect an \$18,000 weather partment, or the Secretary of the to go to heavy expense for construc-Navy assumes the highly technical tion work which is more vitally neces Chimborazo Park, Richmond. The Board of Aldermen will meet to-night and decide whether or not this offer trational methods. He is a rare Secretary who elects to stick by a task at which he is beginning to get fairset to a city, particularly to a river ly efficient, rather than gain "prece-

tion from damage and loss, to people figureheads in their departments, and

HORSON'S COURAGEOUS STAND.

Dispatches from Montgomery state

The Aldermen have to decide to- guilty and innocent alike is never fair night whether they stand with the few and it is very rarely justified. It was any park ought to yield, we think, be- lapse of time and new evidence have Roosevelt, though not given to ac welfare and general management of their town will await the division to-

Mr. Hobson's qualities as a states man have not usually elicited our adwhich his name is especially associated not soon forget it.

we have no patience. But nothing in his career, as naval officer or Representative, was more to his credit cars and all that sort of thing. FICER.

An interview just published with the new Secretary of War, Mr. Jacob dismissal of innocent soldiers without to move the capital to Richmond, M. Dickinson contains this passage: trial by court-martial. He fully unwhere the balmy zephyrs habitually M. Dickinson, contains this passage: trial by court-martial. He fully un-Reporter: "What are your views us to the army? Have you a leaning to-ward a larger standing army, or do you think the present forces suffithree minutes," he said, "will cost LICENSE PRICE AND PROHIBITION. cause my defeat for re-election." But Secretary Dickinson: "I have never he rested his case squarely on a considered that question, and have no declaration of principle; information on the subject that would

Secretary of War would be a mill- manship to-day to cut off a man's

agreed to, and to-night the Aldermen will pass upon it once more. The ordinance should go through. In the natural order of things, the union of gain for both cities, and nothing to lose for either, by having that day consolidation Issue is bound up with Free Bridge. This bridge is in had duct which the steadily growing traffic between the cities so obviously de-

But the ordinance now to be voted on is simply a formal initial step committing the city to nothing beyond solidation. It provides for the appointcuss terms upon which union may be effected. If no agreement satisfactory to both cities can be reached, the movement may be abandoned. Aldermen passed it once before in exactly the present form, and we trust hat they will do so again to-night,

'Can't somebody make a Culebra cut in the prices of Panama hats?" asks the Memphis Commercial-Ap-peal, evidently stifling a Gatun dam.

Harriman is to take a rest. Well, what else was there left?

Half the popularity of President Taft rests on the general belief that he is not dedicated to the policy of something doing every minute.

In his ine ral address Mr. Tatt "ventures" something "as a suggestion only." We stand ready to insist in the face of all comers that this is much more like the spirit in which Congress desires to be approached.

At this season of the year a dande-lion among ladies is a most pleasur-able thing.

Here in Richmond the Knee-Trousers Division of the Fans Club s already busily at work filing claims for the best knotholes.

We are waiting with interest to see whether or not Fred W. Carpenter will be blamed.

In touth the whirligig of time brings revolutionary changes. Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy Storer were White House callers on Sunday.

In our opinion the daily stint ex-pected of the members of the Para-graphers' Union ought to be cut down one-half since the recent exedus to private life.

We trust that Mr. Taft will not carry his allegiance to his new in-signia so far that he will endeavor to play possum on occasion.

It is a sweetly solemn thought that enough hopes of voracious Republi-can plum seekers may be killed therethe people calling it the Executing Mansion This has been a winter when the

coal man might reasonably complain that the ice man has been trespassing on his vested rights.

Regular members of the Infinitive Splitters' League are requested to ob-serve that the Sixty-First Congress is now preparing to specially sess.

Couldn't Liquor Men Profitably Join Ranks of Anti-Saloon League? That prohibition is destined to make still further inroads upon Southern

Secretary Dickinson: "I have never considered that question, and have no morformation on the subject that would justify me in expressing an opinion." Similarly we may well look forward to later interviews which include statements like the following:

"What about our future as a farm, in people," repeated the Secretary of Agriculture, surprised. "Why my dear fellow, you should know that I am wholly ignorant of farming, farms farmers and all that sort of thing."

"No, I rather go in for art and culture you know," said the Secretary of the Treasury, with an easy laugh." "Yarels posts? Parcels posts? Parcels posts? "Parcels posts? Parcels posts," the feeded upon a policy of bring hand the deuce may they be, please?"

"Parcels posts? Parcels posts," and in disadvantage with many of his colleagues and of his predecessors. He is a learned, forceful and uncommonly able man, and there is no reason to doubt that he will discharge the duties of his office with the usual degree of credit. His appointment is entirely in line with precedent and created with their several departments."

If the United States government is a formation or matters vitally connected with their several departments.

If the United States government was heard using Max Tatt to come and blind light of the United States government is sense, for Cabinet officers who have "never considered" and "have no information or "matters vitally connected with their several departments."

If the United States government is entered that their middless of the United States government is the processing of the United States government is the processing an opinion."

And the prediction of principle:

It will be well remain supreme. That it doubted the will be well prefer and to make sould prefer the public duty to make pool to make goed the care of the very little more there is the solution of the content problems and the public man who dares to exact that sacrification of the public man who dares to exact that sacrification."

The problem of the treatment of the public

Borrowed Jingles.

stand for fair play, with no color line. PROSPECTUS OF A FORTHCOMING SPRING POEM, CONSOLIDATION AGAIN.

Reconsideration of the measure opening the way to the consolidation of Richmond and Manchester has been on them.

SPRING POEM.

First, taking up the subject, birds, I'll pour my verse, which naught can stem, on them.

Next, neatly switching to the skies, I shall remark that they are blue, A circumstance which, I surmise, You knew,

But never mind. Next comes the breeze lerchance, a zephyr; whereupon Think you that I'll ring in some trees? You're on.

Next, thoughts on blossoms will appea Entwined, in lightly vernal text, With sunlit clouds—then, Phyllis dear, You're next,

Then, probably, some rural shack Into my rhymes I'll gently shove 'Mid purling rivulets--then, back To love,

With variations—"Cupid's spell!"
"Delicious longings!"—"Pangs "Delicious fongings;" - ana-Spring!"
Next-next, shem, I'll try to sell
The thing,
-Thomas R, Ybarra, in New York Times.

MERELY JORING. Boston Tramp.

Housekeeper: "And what in the name of common sense is that?"

Hobo: "I believe in being helped all can,"—Boston Transcript,

"He is nothing if not methodical,"
"Say on,"
"He has bought a tabulating machine on which to register his various kicks,"—
Washington Herald.

"Is there any danger, captain?"
"Not a particle," answered the bluff old suit. "A moving picture outfit will soon be along and rescue us as soon as they have taken a few films,"—Pittsburg Post,

"Instantaneous would be a better word,"
-Louisville Courier.

Mrs. Peak: "No, I did not, You see, my Mrs. reag: "No, I did not, tou see, my hairdresser was late in coming to the house; then, my inaid didn't have my clothes ready on time; I couldn't get my hat on to suit me, and by the time I got down town the mean old polls were closed!"—Yonkers Statesman.

"The great American of the past was first in the hearts of his countrymen."
"And to-day?"
"He is first in the pockets of his coun-trymen."—Birmingham Age-Heraid.

WISDOM IN SMALL DOSES. A ND every city man looks forward to the time when he will have a garden and raise his own chickens.—Chicago News.

. . . ven years, "all's quiet along the again,-Charleston News and

Taft's "Big Nine" look like pennant win-ners,--Philadelphia Inquirer,

'Bout the only cure for th' soul kiss is onlone, but yo got to keep takin' 'em!— Cleveland Plain Dealer,

It's just human nature for the ice man to think the coal man is a fool in summer and a genius in winter.—New York Press.

.... A St. Louis woman wants a divorce because her husband eats with a knife. Themay be said to be where their ways fork, Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

William B. Smart, a first assistant assessor for the city of Boston, the oldest active newspaper man in the State, and for nearly a half century connected with the Boston Post staff, died recently at his home in Dorchester.

Mayor Tom Johnson's personal plans for the future include admission to the bar, He is fifty-four years of age and a bit old to become a lawyer, but Mr. Johnson is forever young in vitality and spirit. His recent financial reverses have not dismayed him in the least.

Prof. Edward Hull, F. R. S., who studies

All of Mr. Taft's Cabinet officers are college men, which, however, does not prejudice the fact that a lot of college men are now driving street cars and all that sort of thing.

They ought not only to change inauguration day to the springtide, but to move the capital to Richmond, where the balmy zephyrs habitually play.

Manilla's new water sunny has been decided upon for the enlargement of the central railway the enlargement of the central railway the cost of about \$209,000. It will consist of the crection of a central building, with large waiting rooms, offices, etc., and of the arrival of passenger trains and the other on the left for the malls, baggage and other special services.

Manilla's new water sunny has been

and other special services.

Manila's new water supply has been turned on by the Governor-General. The water is taken from the Mariquina River, twenty miles northeast of the city. The reservoir has a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons. The cost of the completed work is about \$1,500,000 gold as far as the Deposite, and the distribution system to be installed throughout the city will cost about \$50,000 and the distribution system to be installed throughout the city will cost about \$50,000 additional. The new system can supply 27,500,000 gallons of water each twenty-four hours.

WEST POINT CADETS ON JOB.

Army Lads Clear Track and Arrive in Washington on Time.

Washington on Time.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to see, at a first glance, why the West Point cadets should have been employed to do without remuneration a lot of extremely hard work for the Pennsylvania Railway. The gemoval of several hundred big telegraph poles culture you know," said the Secretary of the Treasury, with an easy lauk; "My entire lack of acquaintance with matters of currency, finance and bank," and the currency finance and bank, ing has long been a Joke among my friends."

Thereis posts? Parcels posts? "echecat the plainty mystified Positinace and the plainty mystified Positinace and

The Courts of Europe

By La Marquise de Fontenov.

ORD DURHAM, who has just bee created a Knight of the Garage is one of the very few peers within publicly questioned his ow right to the title which he bears, f in a speech delivered some time ago a public dinner in London, he explained to his fallow guests that he we ed to his fellow-guests that he vone of twin brothers, and that in

early infancy there was such a striking resemblance between himself and
his brother. Fred, that the nurses had
to put different colored ribbons round
their arms to distinguish them. He
added that he had always been in doubl
as to whether he did not owe the earldom of Durham, his seat in the House
of Lords, and the possession of the
family estates, which yield him an income of at least \$250,000 a year, to the
fond partiality of a monthly nurse.
Lord Durham, however, is childless, and
separated from his wife, and so at als
death his honors and property will pass
to his twin brother. Colonel the Hon.
Fred Lambton, and, in a way, any misnurse may have rendered herself goilty
will be straightened out and repaired.
Lord Durham is a man of very strong
convictions, in this sense; that when
the political party to which he does not
approve, he at once proceeds to abandon it, and to join the opposition. He
started out as a Liberal, then seceded,
and was one of the organizers of the
Liberal-Unionist wing of the Tory party; while a few years ago, disapproving, in his capacity of a great mine
owner, of the eniployers' liability act,
he renounced the Unionists and Conservatives, and returned to the Liberals. Possessed as he is of vast estates, and of great mining industries,
with many thousands of, men in his
employ, and their families virtually dependent upon his good will, he commands an immense amount of political
influence. It is for this reason, rather
than as a reward for any services rendered, that he has now been nominated
by Premier Asquith for the vacant
ribbon of the Order of the Garter.

Great as is the political influence
which he thus-commands, his power is
still greater in the racing world; and,
elected time and again to the office
of steward of the Jockey Club, he may
be described as one of the watchdogs
of the British turf. He is fierce and
relentiess in his denunciation of anything that appears to be the least
crooked, or even suspicious, in connection with racing, and it may be

was shipped off to Canada, as its first Governor-General, and when he declined to remain there any longer, and came home he was created in hot haste a peer of the realm prior to his arrival, in order to prevent at all costs his re-entering the Commons, and making life impossible there for the government of the day.

Inasmuch as the present Lord Durham has ever since his school-boy days been renowned as the better tempered of the twins, it may readily be imagined that when Freedie Lambton comes into the family honors, and inherits the titles and estates, he will worthly maintain the traditions of irascibility of his ancestors. The present lord, with all his quickness of temper, is very kind hearted, and it is owing to this odd mixture that he is often described as a twentieth century and English counterpart of Don Quixote de la Mancha. He makes his principal nome at Lambton Casile, in the County of Durham, situated on a height overlooking the River Wear. Half Gotile, half Tudor, the castle almost disappeared about sixty years ago, beneath the surface of the ground, and the fact was brought to light that the Lambtons of the reign of Queen Elizabeth and of King James, in their greed for extracting coal from their mines at the least possible cost, had wholly neglected to make any provision for the support of the seams which had been worked beneath the castle. Indeed, the least possible cost, had wholly neglected to make any provision for the support of the seams which had been worked beneath the castle. Indeed, the latter stood upon what was virtually an empty coal mine; a fact which had been allowed to pass into oblivion, until attention was called thereto by the sinking of the foundations. The whole mine was thereupon bricked up at a very heavy cost, and the castle made entirely safe.

Any mention of the Earls of Durham Any mention of the Earls of Durh; and of Lambton Castle would be; complete without a brief mention the Lambton dragon; and as it has bearing upon the crime of fishing Sunday, it may be of interest to those youthful readers of these letter. bearing upon the crime of fishing on Sunday, it may be of interest to the more youthful readers of these letters. It seems that one of the Lambtons, who lived in the twelfth century, and who boasted of being so brave that he feared neither God nor man, went fishing on Sunday in the neighboring River Wear. He caught amongst other things a small eft or salamander, and on his way back to the castle threw it into a well, which is still shown to visitors, and thought no more about it. Some time afterwards he went off to the Crusades, and remained absent in the Holy Land for several years, fighting the Saracens. Meanwhile the eft had thriven in the well, and grown to such Brobelingnagian proportions that its quarters became too circumscribed, and it emerged therefrom, making its way to the river. It became the terror of the countryside, and in default of the daily contribution of the milk of nine cows, it devoured man and beast. At this luncture Crusader Lambton returned from the Holy Land, and, horrified at the result of his piscatorial exploit, undertook to slay the monster, which his infraction of the laws of the Sabath had inflicted upon the neople of Durham. After several terrible but unsuccessful encounters, Lambton, in accordance with the custom of those days, went to consult a local sbyl. On her advice he arraved himself in a coat of armor, studded with razor blades, and awaited the dragon's on-slaught. Accordingly, the monster winding himself furiously around the knight, was cut to pieces by its own efforts.

The sibyl had only promised Lambton success on condition that he would slay the first living thing which met his sight after his victory over the dragon. To avoid the possibility of human sacrifice, Lambton instructed his father, immediately on hearing three blasts of his bugle, to release his greybound. But the old knight was so overjoyed at the death of the dragon that he forgot his instructions, and ran out to meet his son himself. The Crusader preferred disobeying the sibyl to becoming a parricide;

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of punishment, that for nine generations no chief of the Lambtons should die in his bed; a punishment, which, as Surtees, the well known historian of the County of Durham, truly remarks, could not have seemed very terrible to a martial spirit. Oddly enough, for several generations no chief of the family did die in his bed; and it is related that the ninth in succession from the Crusader, in order to break the spell, kept loaded pistols on his pillow throughout his last illness, to prevent his servants from removing him. The Crusader and his peculiar razor-studded armor, are commemorated by an ancient and somewhat mutilated effigy on his throughout his last illness, to prevent his servants from removing him. The Crusader and his peculiar razor-studded armor, are commemorated by an ancient and somewhat mutilated effigy on his tomb at Lambton. Hittle however, remaining of the stone razors.

Lord Durham has no less than eight brothers and four sisters. Of his twin brother and heir, the Hon. Frederick Lambton, M. P., mention has already been made above. Another of them, Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, by organizing the Naval Brigade in the South, African War, and bringing so the guns and the sailors from the cruisers and battleships at Durban to Ladysmith, enabled that town to resist the siege of the Beers until relieved. He is a great favorite of the King and Queen, whose yealts he commanded for two or three years, and is now commander in-chief of the British naval forces in the China seas.

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STATE PRESS

His opponent may be just as loyal, and we grant that he is, a fine man and capwe grant that he is, a fine man and capmountaineer, and between the two we shall
wote for Sam Williams for Attorney-General and call upon our friends to do likswise, believing that no mistake will be
made.

wise, believing that amountement we are not influenced by any porsonal ties of friend-ship, and we are the warmest of friendship, and we are the warmest of friendship, and we are the warmest of friendship from that section of the State that was from that section of the State that was

The Democratic newspapers that are making violent attacks upon either of the two Democratic candidates for the governorship are doing poor service for the party and still poorer service for their candidate.

Henry Bulletin.

Some Problems.

Suppose a majority of the members of this new Legislaure in 1311 are instructed in primaries and conventions to vote for State-wide prohibition and they go to Richmond and carry out the will of the people, will it be proper for a Governor elected in 1909 to say that the people cannot have what they want? And right here bobs up a serious feature of the primary system, for it prevents the party from adopting a platform of principles as in the days of the convention system. The Democrats of the State will this year have to vote for the Platform of either Judge Mannor Mr. Tucker in place of a platform made by the party, If in a convention a plank was inserted in the platform in favor of State-wide prohibition the successful man would have to obey the will of his party or site. The primary brings out a personal platform, whereas the convention allowed the party to declare its position on all public questions. So far we have been unable to understand why the two candidates should be expected to declare their position on an issue that is not being urged by the party or by the great body of temperance workers. Two years from now it may be an issue, but what is the use of crossing a bridge before it is reached? Furthermore, what would a veto amount to if the Legislature to be elected in 1911 should enact a State-wide law?—Clifton Forge Daily Review.

Senator Penrose, Please Note. Senator Feirose, Please Note,
Surely some of the Senators who have
helped Mr. Roosevelt keep Crum in place
for several years, against the protest of
the people directly concerned, will be consistent enough to support him for an office
in a more congenial clime. The collectorship at Philadelphia is a fine place, and we
commend to Senator Penrose the medicine
his thought to be so wholesome for the
first city in South Carolina.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Voice of the People

Card From Colonel Skelton.

Card From Colonel Skelton.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—In your issue of to-day, in the article about the Old Dominion Steamship Company, it is stated that I said:
"Of course the railroads would fight the matter to the bitter end," etc. Naturally I had no right or desire to state positively what they would do. I said they "might fight," etc. Again, I am quoted as saying the city would win "if properly handled." This is a mistake, and implies a criticism of our able City Attorney, which was totally absent from my mind.

W. O. SKELTON.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I see from your paper of March
you have me reported as being in
attendance in Washington at a meeting of the Republican committee of
the First Congressional District of Virthe First Congressional District of Virginia. I will be 'glad it you will correct the report by Saying it is a mistake. I was at home on that day, and not in Washington. I am yet a Democrat, and will remain one until Mr. Taft breaks the solid South. I will vote for Air. Tucker in the next primary.

J. T. BLAND.

VIRGINIA AND OHIO LEAD.

VIRGINIA AND OHIO LEAD.

South and West Looked To for Future Presidential Timber.

Virginia supplied the Chief Magistrate during thirty-six years of the life of the republic—twenty-four years consecutively. 1801 to 1825—and, in addition, two others of the Presidents were Virginia born. But not since 1845 has a citizen of Virginia bern at the head of the nation; and Taylor, the last of the Virginia-born Presidents, a citizen of Louisiana, died in 1850.

Onio equals Virginia in the number of her citizens who attained to the presidency. Only one of them was

re-elected, however, and he died six months after his second inauguration; another died one month, and yet another six months, after inauguration; while the title of Mr. Hayes was denied by about one-half of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Taft, another Ohio man, has just been inaugurated, and the fact emphasizes the political primacy of the great Commonwealth of Ohio, long the empire State of the Mighissippi Valley, and only recently supplanted in first place by Illnois.

Ulysses S. Grant and Benjamin Harrison also were Ohio born. Thus the political sceptre, so long at the Southflied in the most seventy years of our mational in the middle West' and north of Mason and Dixon's line. That it will go farther West there is little doubt, and it may cross the big river and locate in Missouri, soon to be one of the most pepulous of the States, and already politically a debatable electorste.

The trans-Mississippi never has furnished a President or a Vice-President, and but one Speaker of Congress; but we may be sure that future Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Speakers will come from that region, some of them now born, some doubtless already eminent in public life this good year of 1999, centennial of the birth of so many illustrious men.

Leaving Andrew Johnson out of the account, no Southern man has been in augurated President in threesore years; but, as the harsher corners are chiseled off the rough ashler sectionalism, we may be sure that future Presidents will be taken from the South—the cotton South at that.

Else, who could have faith in the republic?—Washington Post.

CHANGE THE DATE.

Morch 4 Bears Evil Record as Inauguration Day.

Beyond doubt, the inauguration flasco at Washington will give a fresh impetus to the movement to change fiasco at Washington will give a fresh impetus to the movement to change the date of the President's installation from March 4 to a day in April or May. On certain grounds, this is highly desirable. The risks of such a day as yesterday are great indeed, and the list of prominent men whose lives have been terminated by their exposure to the inclement weather of an inauguration is quite long enough. But tradition counts enormously in these things, and there is another alternative—the changing of the ceremonies by making them regularly indented to the country of the ceremonies by making them regularly indented in the second of the care monies and cutting down the parade. It is not merely the changing of the date of the new President's taking office which is involved, but the increasing of the period between his election and his entering upon his duties, which is long enough now, when one considers that the new President is frequently chosen to carry out a given policy. In the present case it would undeniably be an additional hardship to the business world to wait until May 1 for the inaugural and until May 15 for an extra session to deal with the tariff. Foreign commentators on our institutions have frequently criticized the arrangement by which a Congress chosen in November of one year does not meet in the regular course of events until December of the next—a striking contrast with English procedure, for instance, where a ministry may fall and a new one, with totally different policies, be installed in the course of a few weeks.—New York Evening Post.

THE CARNEGIE PENSIONS.

In view of certain rulings and de-cisions by the president and the trus-tees of the Carnegie Foundation for of the Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, it is not ensily believable that Mr. Carnegie will regard with favor the memorial and petition of the fifteen college presi-dents who seek to have him revise the list of institutions eligible to the bene-

dents who seek to have him revise the list of institutions eligible to the benefits of the foundation, so that some thirty colleges, now excluded because of denominational control, may be included. This request files directly in the face of that provision in the formal letter of the denor announcing the gift which excludes from the benefits of the foundation such colleges "as are under the control of a sect or require trustees (or a majority thereof), officers, faculty or students, to belong to any specified sect, or which impose any theological test."

To now admit to that list institutions plainly ineligible as being denominational, without any charter or other sacrifices whatever on their part, would be manifestly unfair to those other colleges that have made heavy sacrifices in order to establish their eligibility. We repeat, Donor Carnegle is not likely to yield to the petitions of these college-president memorialists. It is significant in this connection that no Catholic college president is among those who now seek to have the denominational restriction ignored.—New York Commercial.

AS TO MR. FAIRBANKS.

Four Uncomfortable Years Spent by Indiana Vice-President Are Past.

Mr. Fairbanks retires from the office f Vice-President after spending four years in a situation that must have highly uncomfortable to him been highly uncomfortable to him.

Anything approaching intimacy or
sympathy was impossible between him
and the President. In temperament
and habit they are as unlike as men
could possibly be. Mr. Fairbanks saw
his hold on Indiana politics weakening
while he presided over the Senate,
and was unable to prevent it. It's ambition to become the nominee for the
presidency aroused the particular resentment of Mr. Roosevit and be-

presidency aroused the particular resentment of Mr. Roosevelt, and, hopeless from the beginning, unquestionably caused him deep unhappiness.
Under these conditions Mr. Fairbanks bore himself with dignity. He refrained from publishing his wees and disappointments to the world, performed his monotonous and tiresome duties faithfully and impartially, and in general conducted himself in a proper and respectable manner. He had been an active and influential member of the Senate; to be relegated to practical impotency in that body must have been hard for him to bear. If it was, his demeanor gave no hint of the fact.

Mr. Fairbanks retires to private life to find the Governor and Legislature of his State and one of its Senators Democratic. If he desires to remain in politics there is work a-plenty for him to do in Indiana. He is only fifty-seven. Senator Beveridge's term expires in 1911. Mr. Fairbanks will then be fifty-nine. He is accustomed to public life and likes it. Obviously, there are interesting possibilities in the immediate future of Hoosier politics.—

Practical and Moderate Methods Would Work to Ultimate Success.

There is no doubt of the sincerity as well as the deadly earnestness of most of those who are conducting the anti-saloon crusade, and If they could

most of those who are conducting the anti-saloon crusade, and if they could accomplish their moral and social purpose the economic considerations urged would not be entitled to great weight, serious as the effect would temporarily be. Of the deplorable consequences of the liquor traffic and the habit to which it caters there can be no doubt, and if they could be climinated the capital and labor employed in the busiless would find other and more beneficial use, and revenue could be found in other sources to the advantage of the State and nation.

But while it cannot be true that promitivition where it prevails does not leasen the amount of liquor consumed or curtail the consequences of excessive drinking, it is not practicable to exterminate, the traffic in alcoholic beverages all at once, or in a single generation, and temperance can be much befter promoted than by the coercive methods of prohibition, which lead to other evils only less than those of the liquor traffic. More moderate and practical methods of inculcating habits of temperance, even of total abstinence, would econtribute more to lasting moral and social progress. There would be in liquid that traffic and restricting the evil soully less than those of inculcating habits of temperance, even of total abstinence, would contribute more to lasting moral and social progress. There would be in liquid and prospective fields of denly ruining in any State or community property and business that has long been tolerated and protected by progressive stages might be of linger that the contribute more to community property and business that has long been tolerated and protected by progressive stages might be of linger and progress that the progressive stages might be of linger that the contribute more to the contribute of linger that the contribute of the contribute of